less dense ciliation distad, the longest marginal cilia about three-fourths the greatest wing width.

Male.—Unknown.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping in a jungle-pocket, June 4, 1913. This species is certainly one of the most remarkably coloured mymarids known.

Habitat.—Australia, Nelson, North Queensland.

Type.—The above specimen on a slide.

Genus *Gonatocerus* Nees.

1. **Gonatocerus competi** Girault.

A single very pale female of this species was taken on May 29, 1913, at an elevation of 1,500 feet, forest, Nelson, North Queensland. A round spot is present on the base of the scutellum.

(To be continued.)

A NEW GENUS AND A NEW SPECIES OF LEPIDOPTERA FROM ARIZONA.

BY WM. BARNES, M.D., AND J. MCDUNNOUGH, PH.D., DECATUR, ILL.

Having had occasion to examine the types of the species described as *Mamestra antonito* Barnes (Can. Ent., vol. 39, p. 14, 1907), we were surprised to find that the ♂ and ♀ types represented respectively two entirely different species, structurally widely apart, neither of which could remain associated with the genus *Mamestra*, or *Polia*, as it is now called by Hampson.

The ♂ type, labelled *Barathra antonito*, which we figured in our "Contributions," vol. I, no. 4, pl. VI, fig. 6, and from which the original description was drawn, has hairy eyes, a fact which led to its being placed in *Mamestra;* the mid and hind tibiæ are, however, distinctly spined, which would throw it into Hampson's subfamily *Agrotinæ*, and associate it with the two genera, *Ala* Staud. and *Trichorthosia* Grt., the only two described genera combining hairy eyes and spined tibiæ; of these *Ala* contains several Heliothid-like moths from Central Asia which have nothing in common, apart from the above mentioned features, with *antonito* Barnes; *parallela* Grt., the type of the genus *Trichorthosia* is, as the name implies, rather Orthosian in appearance and is further characterized by the flat hairy appressed thoracic vestiture with slight tuft of metallic scaling on metathorax and no abdominal tufting. In *antonito* Barnes the thoracic vestiture is loose and composed chiefly of large spatulate scales; there is a slight divided tuft on the metathorax and a small tuft on the basal abdominal segment; the ♂ antennæ show a rather peculiar structure in that they are very strongly lamellate, each lamella being considerably excavated centrally, the two ends thus projecting far beyond the central portion and presenting to a casual glance the appearance of bipectinations; the fore tibiæ are unarmed, the palpi short, upturned, with 3rd joint rather porrect and the tongue is well developed; the species evidently represents a new generic type for which we would propose the name *Mimobarathra;* besides the ♂ type of *antonito* we have six further ♂'s from White Mts., Ariz., before us from which we have drawn up the above generic characterization. The so-called ♀ type of *antonito* Barnes labelled "So. Arizona, Poling" does not, as already mentioned, belong to this species at all; it has naked eyes, unspined tibiæ, the fore tibiæ however with well developed apical claw on inner side; the thoracic vestiture is composed of loose spatulate scales, but the specimen is too rubbed to determine the nature of the tufting. It would fall into Hampson's subfamily Acronyctinæ and according to his tables belong either to the genus *Copanarta* Grt. or to *Leucocnemis* Hamp. It is apparently undescribed and bears but little affinity to the already described species of either of these two genera, but as the specimen is considerably worn we dislike to create a new genus for it and place it provisionally in *Leucocnemis* Hamp. with following characterization:—

Leucocnemis barbara, sp. nov.

Head and thorax clothed with an admixture of white, black and pale ochreous scaling; primaries white, heavily sprinkled with smoky, the ground colour almost obliterated and only showing distinctly in subterminal area; basal area sprinkled with orange scaling, especially before lower portion of t. a. line, which is black, outcurved and lunulate; orbicular round, orange, with dark centre and black outer line; reniform broad, figure-of-eight-shaped, open above and below, with pale centre broadly margined with orange, the whole surrounded by black line; t. p. line single dentate, sinuous, black, shaded outwardly above vein 1 with orange, this shading covering entire s. t. space; s. t. line indicated by broken orange scaling on dark blotches; fringes checkered white and black. Secondaries smoky, paler in basal half and slightly hyaline, crossed by an indistinct smoky line. Beneath, primaries smoky, secondaries as above. Expanse 30 mm.

Habitat.—South Arizona (Poling). One ♀.

Type.—Coll. Barnes.

FIELD NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

Interesting New Jersey Captures.

On April 7, 1914, a large Carabid was taken at Arlington, N.J., from a case of Japanese azaleas. Mr. E. A. Schwarz to whom it was sent identified it as *Damaster blaptoides* Kollar and said that it was a rather rare species, the genus being peculiar to Japan. Inasmuch as it is a beneficial insect its introduction into the United States would be desirable.

Eucactophagus graphipterus Champion was taken during April, 1914, in a greenhouse at Summit, N.J. This member of the family Calandridæ was determined by Mr. Schwarz who has the following to say concerning it, "Very interesting; a native of Costa Rica and U.S. of Columbia; only three specimens are known. The one figured in Biol. Centr.-Amer., vol IV, part 7, plate IV, fig. 35, was found by Prof. Britton in a greenhouse at Connecticut, Larvæ and other biological material of this species are greatly desired by the U.S. National Museum, also more information regarding nature of damage to orchids."

Harry. B. Weiss, New Brunswick, N;J.

Callopistria floridensis Guen. in New Jersey. The work of this insect known as the Florida Fern Caterpillar or the Southern Fern-Cutworm was first noted in New Jersey at Weehawken, Riverton and Rutherford during September and October, 1914, where the larvæ were doing considerable damage to ferns in greenhouses, attacking such species as Adiantum, Cyrtomium, Nephrolepis, Pteris, Polypodium, Blechnum and Asparagus sprengeri. Both forms of larvæ were present with the